

LABOR MARKET REVIEW

Statistical Data for October 2006

Region 4

December 2006

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES October 2006 Preliminary Unemployment Rates



AREA	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	10/06	9/06	10/05
U.S.	152,397,000	146,125,000	6,272,000	4.1%	4.4%	4.6%
INDIANA	3,282,000	3,131,500	150,500	4.6%	4.7%	4.9%
Economic Growth Region 4*	246,968	236,071	10,897	4.4%	4.6%	5.4%
Kokomo MSA**	47,460	44,820	2,640	5.6%	5.7%	7.6%
Lafayette MSA***	97,750	94,140	3,610	3.7%	3.9%	4.3%
Benton County	4,870	4,660	210	4.3%	4.3%	4.6%
Carroll County	10,930	10,500	430	3.9%	3.8%	4.8%
Cass County	19,380	18,420	960	4.9%	5.0%	5.6%
Clinton County	17,490	16,730	760	4.3%	4.6%	5.1%
Fountain County	9,215	8,785	430	4.6%	4.7%	5.0%
Howard County	39,220	36,990	2,230	5.7%	5.9%	8.1%
Miami County	17,960	16,960	1,000	5.6%	5.7%	6.9%
Montgomery County	20,370	19,610	760	3.7%	3.9%	4.3%
Tippecanoe County	81,950	78,980	2,970	3.6%	3.9%	4.2%
Tipton County	8,235	7,830	405	4.9%	4.8%	5.5%
Warren County	5,075	4,900	175	3.4%	3.7%	3.8%
White County	12,270	11,710	560	4.6%	4.6%	5.5%
Attica City	1,785	1,710	75	4.3%	4.7%	4.9%
Crawfordsville City	7,860	7,450	410	5.2%	5.1%	5.6%
Delphi City	1,500	1,425	75	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%
Fowler City	1,185	1,135	50	4.3%	4.4%	4.8%
Frankfort City	7,580	7,185	395	5.2%	5.3%	6.5%
Kokomo City	21,210	19,820	1,390	6.5%	6.7%	9.1%
Lafayette City	33,880	32,530	1,350	4.0%	4.2%	4.8%
Logansport City	8,815	8,320	495	5.6%	5.7%	6.3%
Monticello City	2,645	2,505	140	5.4%	5.5%	7.2%
Peru City	6,310	5,880	430	6.8%	6.9%	8.1%
Tipton City	2,610	2,475	135	5.1%	5.5%	5.3%
Williamsport City	1,095	1,045	50	4.4%	3.9%	4.7%

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE RANKING by COUNTY (High to Low)

Oct 2006 RANK	COUNTY	Oct 2006 RATE
9	Howard	5.7%
12	Miami	5.6%
36	Cass	4.9%
39	Tipton	4.9%
44	Fountain	4.6%
50	White	4.6%
55	Benton	4.3%
56	Clinton	4.3%
72	Carroll	3.9%
80	Montgomery	3.7%
83	Tippecanoe	3.6%
87	Warren	3.4 %

Surrounding States	Unemployment Rates
Oct 2006	(Non-seasonably adjusted)
Illinois	3.6%
Kentucky	4.7%
Michigan	6.1%
Ohio	4.7%

REGIONAL, STATE, & METROPOLITAN UNEMPLOYMENT

Regional and state unemployment rates were generally down slightly or unchanged in October. Overall, 32 states registered over-the-month unemployment rate decreases, 12 states recorded increases, and 6 states and the District of Columbia had no changes, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported.

State Unemployment (Seasonally Adjusted)

In October, Hawaii and Utah again recorded the lowest unemployment rates, 2.1 and 2.5 percent, respectively. Nine additional states registered jobless rates below 3.5 percent. The rates for Hawaii and Utah were series lows, as were those in Alabama, 3.2 percent, and California, 4.5 percent. Michigan reported the highest jobless rate in October, 6.9 percent, followed by Mississippi, 6.7 percent, and South Carolina, 6.6 percent. Overall, 15 states had unemployment rates that were significantly below the U.S. rate of 4.4 percent, 6 states and the District of Columbia reported measurably higher rates, and 29 states had rates that were statistically little different from that of the nation.

Metropolitan Area Division Unemployment (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Unemployment rates were lower in October than a year earlier in 288 of the 367 metropolitan areas, higher in 68 areas, and unchanged in 11 areas, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported. Sixty-one metropolitan areas registered jobless rates below 3.0 percent, while two areas recorded jobless rates of at least 10.0 percent. The national unemployment rate in October was 4.1 percent, not seasonally adjusted, down from 4.6 percent a year earlier. Bethesda- Gaithersburg-Frederick, Md., and Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach-Deerfield Beach, Fla., 2.8 percent each, followed closely by Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va., 2.9 percent.

*EGR 4 includes Benton, Carroll, Cass, Clinton, Fountain, Howard, Miami, Montgomery, Tippecanoe, Tipton, Warren and White counties

**Kokomo MSA includes Howard and Tipton counties

*** Lafayette MSA includes Benton, Carroll and Tippecanoe counties

*** All unemployment rates used are non-seasonally adjusted

LAFAYETTE MSA

(Benton, Carroll, and Tippecanoe Counties)

WAGE AND SALARIED EMPLOYMENT

	Oct 2006	Sep 2006	Oct 2005	CHANGE FROM			
				Sep 2006 TO Oct 2006		Oct 2005 TO Oct 2006	
Total Nonfarm	95,100	94,700	95,500	+400	+0.4%	-400	-0.4%
Total Private	66,700	66,400	66,900	+300	+0.5%	-200	-0.3%
Goods Producing	21,100	21,000	21,100	+100	+0.5%	+0	+0.0%
Service-Providing	74,000	73,700	74,400	+300	+0.4%	-400	-0.5%
Private Srvc Provider	45,600	45,400	45,800	+200	+0.4%	-200	-0.4%
Nat. Res & Construct	3,800	3,800	3,800	+0	+0.0%	+0	+0.0%
Manufacturing	17,300	17,200	17,300	+100	+0.6%	+0	+0.0%
Durable Goods	13,100	13,000	13,100	+100	+0.8%	+0	+0.0%
Non-Durable Goods	4,200	4,200	4,200	+0	+0.0%	+0	+0.0%
Trade, Transportation,	14,300	14,200	14,600	+100	+0.7%	-300	-2.1%
Wholesale Trade	2,000	2,000	2,000	+0	+0.0%	+0	+0.0%
Retail Trade	10,200	10,100	10,400	+100	+1.0%	-200	-1.9%
Trans, Warehouse, Utility	2,100	2,100	2,200	+0	+0.0%	-100	-4.5%
Information	1,000	1,000	1,000	+0	+0.0%	+0	+0.0%
Financial Activities	3,600	3,600	3,800	+0	+0.0%	-200	-5.3%
Professional and Busin	5,400	5,400	5,300	+0	+0.0%	+100	+1.9%
Educational and Health	9,500	9,500	9,500	+0	+0.0%	+0	+0.0%
Leisure and Hospitality	8,800	8,800	8,700	+0	+0.0%	+100	+1.1%
Accommodation and Food	8,100	8,100	8,100	+0	+0.0%	+0	+0.0%
Other Services	3,000	2,900	2,900	+100	+3.4%	+100	+3.4%
Government	28,400	28,300	28,600	+100	+0.4%	-200	-0.7%
Federal Government	700	700	700	+0	+0.0%	+0	+0.0%
State Government	20,800	20,800	21,100	+0	+0.0%	-300	-1.4%
Local Government	6,900	6,800	6,800	+100	+1.5%	+100	+1.5%
Local Govt Education	4,400	4,300	4,200	+100	+2.3%	+200	+4.8%

LABOR SURPLUS AREAS

The U.S. Department of Labor has announced the new listing of eligible Labor Surplus areas effective October 1, 2006. The list will remain in effect until September 30, 2007. Employers located in labor surplus areas are eligible for preference in bidding on federal procurement contract. The reference period used in preparing the current list was January 2004 through December 2005. The national average unemployment rate during this period including data for Puerto Rico) was 5.4 percent. After applying the 1.20 ratio, the unemployment rate for qualifying an area as having a surplus of labor for FY 2007 is 6.5 percent. Therefore, areas are included on the current annual labor surplus area list because their average unemployment rate during the reference period was 6.5 percent or above. The FY 2007 LSA list can be accessed at <http://www.doleta.gov/programs/lsa.cfm>.

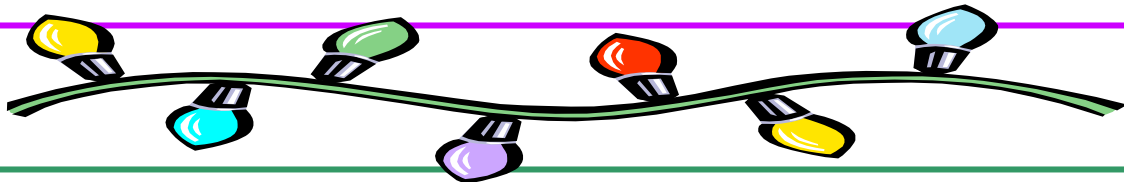
1. Anderson City	11. Henry County	21. Randolph County
2. Blackford County	12. Howard County	22. Richmond City
3. Clay County	13. Bal. of Howard Co.	23. South Bend City
4. Crawford County	14. Kokomo City	24. Starke County
5. East Chicago City	15. Lawrence Co.	25. Sullivan County
6. Elkhart City	16. Marion County	26. Terre Haute City
7. Fayette County	17. Miami County	27. Vermillion County
8. Gary City	18. Michigan City	28. Vigo County
9. Grant County	19. Muncie City	29. Wabash County
10. Hammond City	20. Orange County	30. Wayne County

MONTHLY COMPARISON OF UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY OFFICE TOTAL ALL CLAIMS FILED



LOCAL OFFICE	October 2006 Total Claims	September 2006 Total Claims	Previous Month Percent Change	October 2005 Total Claims	Year Ago Percent Change
Kokomo	13,552	8,767	54.6%	9,256	46.4%
Lafayette	9,204	7,448	23.6%	9,188	0.2%
Indiana	254,625	202,780	25.6%	218,829	16.4%

	Oct 2006	Sep 2006	Oct 2005	CHANGE FROM Sep 2006 TO Oct 2006		Oct 2005 TO Oct 2006	
Total Nonfarm	47,800	47,700	47,900	+100	+0.2%	-100	-0.2%
Total Private	40,100	39,900	40,300	+200	+0.5%	-200	-0.5%
Goods Producing	17,100	17,000	17,100	+100	+0.6%	+0	+0.0%
Service-Providing	30,700	30,700	30,800	+0	+0.0%	-100	-0.3%
Private Srvc Provider	23,000	22,900	23,200	+100	+0.4%	-200	-0.9%
Nat. Res & Construct	1,400	1,400	1,500	+0	+0.0%	-100	-6.7%
Manufacturing	15,700	15,600	15,600	+100	+0.6%	+100	+0.6%
Durable Goods	14,800	14,800	14,800	+0	+0.0%	+0	+0.0%
Transportation Equip	12,600	12,600	12,400	+0	+0.0%	+200	+1.6%
Trade, Transportation,	7,800	7,700	7,700	+100	+1.3%	+100	+1.3%
Wholesale Trade	1,100	1,100	1,100	+0	+0.0%	+0	+0.0%
Retail Trade	5,900	5,800	5,800	+100	+1.7%	+100	+1.7%
Trans,Warehouse, Utili	800	800	800	+0	+0.0%	+0	+0.0%
Information	300	300	300	+0	+0.0%	+0	+0.0%
Financial Activities	1,500	1,500	1,500	+0	+0.0%	+0	+0.0%
Professional and Busin	3,200	3,200	3,100	+0	+0.0%	+100	+3.2%
Educational and Health	3,600	3,600	3,700	+0	+0.0%	-100	-2.7%
Leisure and Hospitality	4,200	4,200	4,500	+0	+0.0%	-300	-6.7%
Other Services	2,400	2,400	2,400	+0	+0.0%	+0	+0.0%
Government	7,700	7,800	7,600	-100	-1.3%	+100	+1.3%
Local Government	6,500	6,600	6,400	-100	-1.5%	+100	+1.6%
Local Govt Education	2,800	2,800	2,800	+0	+0.0%	+0	+0.0%



Bureau of Labor Statistics Reports....

Researchers at Florida State University studied teens' educational and occupational plans between 1976 and 2000 and found a widening gap between what teens believe they will do after graduation and their actual achievements, a problem that the study's authors say can lead to wasted resources, anxiety, and distress. The lead author, John Reynolds, a sociology professor, says other studies have shown a disconnect between students' goals and their achievements, but this one shows that the gap has grown in the past 30 years (Elizabeth Agnall, The Washington Post). The percentage of high school graduates between the ages of 25 and 30 who eventually earn advance degrees has remained fairly steady since the 1970s. But the gap between those who expected and earned such degrees nearly doubled over the years. In 1976 there was a gap of 22 percentage points between expectations and reality. By 2000, the difference was 41 percentage points. Says Reynolds: "The student who wants to be a doctor but makes C's and D's in school can be steered toward other health-related jobs such as nursing assistant or X-ray technician".

For years it has been a workplace truism: jobs with fat paychecks are found in the private sector, while jobs with ho hum pay but rock-solid benefits are found with the government. But research by the Employee Benefit Research Institute suggests that the truism has not been true for some time (Mary Williams Walsh, The New York Times, "Week in Review" section). As of June 2005, overall compensation costs were 46 percent higher for state and local governments than for private sector employers, according to the institute's research analyst Ken McDonnell. An hour's worth of work cost governments \$24.17 in wages and salaries, plus \$11.29 in benefits. An hour's worth of work in the private sector cost employers \$17.21 for wages and salaries, plus \$7.03 for benefits. The \$11.22 per hour compensation gap reflects big differences in the composition of America's work force. Roughly half of all state and local workers are employed in education - teachers, university professors and others who tend to be well educated and belong to unions. The cost of compensating workers in that group was \$37.99 per hour, McDonnell found. By contrast, the biggest block of jobs in the private sector is in services -- a mixed bag that includes both lawyers and hotel chambermaids, few of them in unions. Even at the high end, \$27.93 per hour, this group's total compensation cost fell short of what the educators could command. At the low end, it was just \$10.84 an hour. (Of course the services group includes about 47 million people and so the relatively few mega-earners don't do much to raise the average). "It comes down to an issue of who is expendable," said McDonnell, who drew on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Census Bureau. "The greater the skill set," he said, "the more essential the individual becomes."

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI-U)

U.S. City Average

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Unadjusted percent change to Oct 2006 from:

	<u>Oct 05</u>	<u>Sep 06</u>
All Items	1.3%	-0.5%
Food/Beverages	2.6%	0.4%
Housing	3.0%	-0.3%
Apparel	0.5%	1.3%
Transportation	-5.0%	-3.2%
Medical Care	4.0%	0.3%
Recreation	1.2%	0.1%
Education/Communication	3.0%	0.1%
Other Goods/Services	2.9%	0.3%

WAGE DEMAND INFORMATION

As of 12/10/2006

The Department of Workforce Development Customer Self Service System (CS3) performs matches between job applicants looking for work and employers looking for new employees. **Wage Demand** provides the number of applicants registered in CS3, as well as the annual and median wages that the applicants define as their wage expectations.

County/Region	Average Annual Wage Demand	Median Annual Wage Demand	Number Of Applicants
Benton	\$22,178	\$20,800	222
Carroll	\$22,926	\$20,800	567
Cass	\$21,932	\$20,800	1,372
Clinton	\$22,917	\$20,800	913
Fountain	\$23,795	\$21,840	266
Howard	\$22,290	\$20,280	4,059
Miami	\$23,545	\$20,800	1,799
Montgomery	\$22,511	\$20,800	724
Tippecanoe	\$22,266	\$20,800	3,728
Tipton	\$24,372	\$21,060	453
Warren	\$22,785	\$20,800	129
White	\$21,639	\$20,800	636
EGR 4	\$22,547	\$20,800	14,868
Indiana	\$26,176	\$20,800	159,380

APPLICANT POOL

AS OF 12/10/2006

Job Title

Number of Applicants Economic Growth Region 4

Cashiers, General	1,444
Administrative Assistants	1,067
Secretaries - Other	1,011
Receptionists/Information Clerks	1,269
General Office Clerks	1,568
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	1,112
1st Line Supv : Production	1,324
Production Inspectors, Testers, Graders	1,404
All Other Metal & Plastic Mach Operators	1,210
All Other Machine Setters & Set-Up Oper	1,258
All Other Machine Operators	2,804
Electrical & Electronic Equipment Assembly	1,093
All Other Precision Assemblers	1,526
Machine Assemblers	1,327
Assemblers (Factory Work)	6,625
All Other Hand Workers	2,013
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	2,607
Hand Packers & Packagers	1,753
Production Laborers	4,912
Production Helpers	1,881

The Department of Workforce Development's Customer Self Service System (CS3) performs matches between job applicants looking for work and employers looking for applicants to hire. **Applicant Pool** provides a numerical listing of the top jobs being sought by job applicants.

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Serving...

Economic Growth Region 4: Benton, Carroll, Cass, Clinton, Fountain, Howard, Miami, Montgomery, Tippecanoe, Tipton, Warren and White counties

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R&A Website
Hoosiers by the Numbers
<http://www.hoosierdata.in.gov>

